tum Schiff., A. ipsilon Hufn., Amathes c-nigrum L., Agrochola macilenta Hubn, Gortyna micacea Esp, and Plusia gamma L.

I had hoped to complete my series of *Ptilophora plumigera* Schiff. with visits to the Chilterns, but with the advent of cold weather as November progressed I had to abandon such hopes.

Systematic Position of the Genus Homotages Burr and Nomenclatural Status of Anechura zubovskii Semenov (Dermaptera)

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Anechura fee was described by Bormans as early as 1888 The genus Anechura belongs to the Subfamily from India. Anechurinae of the family Forficulidae. Later Burr (1909), erected a new genus Homotages, with Anechura feae as its type species in Anechurinae. Homotages is monotypic and known only from India. Burr (1916) corrected its systematic position when he studied its male genitalia. He, on the basis of the non-dilated, simple and elongate 2nd tarsal segment and typical labiine-type male genitalia, specially acuminate metaparameres, placed it in the family Labiidae. Popham (1965) placed it in subfamily Forficulinae of the family Forficulidae even though the genus has got typical Labiine characters. Because of the above mentioned characters it should be in the family Labiidae not Forficulidae.

Anechura zubovskii was first described by Semenov in 1901 and he differentiated it from A. bipunctata Fb., A. b. orientalis Krauss and asiatica Semenov. Burr (1910) regarded these above mentioned four taxa as the local races of A. bipunctata Fb. but at the same time preferred to continue the nomenclature of Semenov. Bey-Bienko (1936) lowered its status and placed it as sub. of A. asiatica Sem. Boeseman (1954) maintained its sub. sp. status but placed it under A. bipunctata (Fb.). Recently, the author received a collection of Dermaptera from Dr V. K. Gupta, Dept. of Zoology, Delhi University, Delhi who collected them from Hattu Peak, 4875 m, Narkanda (Simla) under stones. The collection contained only one male of A. zubovskii and the rest were of A. nayarae Kapoor. The male genitalia of A. zubovskii were studied and it was found that they totally agree with those of A. bipunctata. A. zubovskii can be easily differentiated from A. bipunctata only in external characters like dark head, light pale spots on elvtra as compared to pale head and orange-red elytral spots in A. The present findings are sufficient enough to bipunctata. confirm its sub. sp. status under Anechura bipunctata Fb.

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NOMENCLATURAL CORRECTION

The genus Cheilosia was erected by Meigen in 1822 (Syst. Beschr. Zweifl. Ins., **3**: 289). Later Agassiz in 1846 (Nomen zool. Index Univ.) emended it to Chilosia. Since Chilosia Agassiz is an unjustified emendation of Cheilosia Meigen, it becomes the junior objective synonym of the latter (Article 33 (a) (ii)). Recently it has been observed that both Cheilosia and Chilosia are independently used (Zool. Records 1953-1965). Since Cheilosia is the only available name and Chilosia is a rejected one, the former should be used. This genus belongs to the family Syrphidae (Diptera).

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Notes and Observations

THE WAVED BLACK MOTH (PARASCOTIA FULIGINARIA L.) IN WORCESTERSHIRE.—I have recently learnt that Andrew E. C. Adams, a new recorder for the National Lepidoptera Survey and a student at Malvern College, had single male specimens of *Parascotia fuliginaria* L. to m.v. light at Powick near Worcester on 21st and 23rd July 1972, of which the first moth was kept and examined.

These records follow the recent reporting by L. J. Evans of the capture of a single female at the Randan group of